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pedo boats with a capacity of thirty-four people. One of the drawbacks at the present time is,

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Hongkong, 9th July, 1908. [10]



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## HONGKONG GARDENS.

## A YEAR OF GARDENING AND FORESTRY.

The report on the botanical and forestry department, for the year 1907, is published in the current issue of the *Gazette*. We make the following extracts—

The year has been marked by several noteworthy additions to the horticulture of the Colony. The search for a variety of wallflower suitable for our climate has, at last, been rewarded and a successful batch of this favourite annual obtained for the first time. It will doubtless become one of the stock plants of Hongkong gardens. In this land of flowering shrubs it is not often that we find anything from outside that is worth introducing into our garden; an exception has occurred recently, however, when shrubs of *Ramsey's Burgundy*, seeds of which had been received from Durban, flowered for the first time and proved a valuable addition to our winter-flowering shrubs. Among other plants with fine flowers added to our herbaceous list during the year may be mentioned *Gladiolus 'gautieri'* and the *Gladiolus-like Watsonia Ardenii*. There was a magnificent show of *Lycoris radiata* in the Old Garden in October from bulbs planted in the grass in 1904.

Houses, walks and fences have been repaired and kept in order as usual. The decorative resources of the Department were fully developed at the time of the visit of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall when 1,100 palms were used for lining the roadway and for other purposes.

I am glad to observe the appreciation shown by Horticulturists for Mr. Titcher's "Notes on Gardening" not only in Hongkong but also in neighbouring ports.

The chief donors of animals were—Mr. Alves and Mr. Chan Foon Ng.

MOUNTAIN LODGE GROUNDS. Some planning for the annual repairs were carried out during the year.

## PROTESTANT CEMETERY.

The gardening in the cemetery has been particularly successful during the year. The deer-fence referred to in my last report has proved at this time partially successful in keeping wild deer away from the flower beds and the recent addition of a Chinese deer-hound to the cemetery gardening staff will probably put an end to their incursions altogether.

## BLAKE GARDEN.

The garden is more and more appreciated by the Chinese, but some damage has been done by youngsters running about among the shrubs. The stone walks and steps have all been consolidated with cement.

## PEAK GARDEN.

This has been open now for 18 months and is beginning to be frequented by children and nurses. The shade trees are making slow progress.

## SOKUNPO NURSERY.

A barbed wire fence has been erected round part of this nursery for the double purpose of keeping out the wild deer and preventing the petty, but too frequent, theft of vegetables that have occurred there.

## ALBANY NURSERY.

This new nursery has been protected by a new iron fence down the side bordered by Garden Road. It is gradually being planted with shrubs and flowering plants.

## WEST END PARK.

This so-called park has been kept in a creditable condition during the year. Trouble has again been experienced in preventing contractors from shooting building rubbish along the roadsides. Similarly the Glenelg rockeries have given much trouble to the police for some time past.

## HERBARIUM.

There has been no large collection made by the department during 1907 but the work was continued upon the 1907 Fokien collection. A large number of specimens from this and other collections, whose identification should not be completed in Hongkong, was taken to England by the Superintendent and worked out in the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. More than 20 of the Fokien specimens proved to be new to science. The collection is an important contribution to the knowledge of the Chinese flora and the enterprise of the Hongkong Government in sending the expedition to Central Fokien will be much appreciated by botanists. Among the other novelties described and named at Kew were two wild plants recently collected in this neighbourhood—*Prunus marginata* Dunn, and *Prunus ferrii* Dunn. Two new Hongkong trees *Balanites idis* Fordii, Dunn, collected 15 years ago by Mr. Ford in Wungichung village and *Albizia tulcheri*, Dunn, collected near Cape D'Aguilar by Mr. Tulcher, a new *Sauvagea* from the Superintendent's Korean collection mentioned in last year's report and a beautiful *Loasella* collected many years ago by Mr. Ford on the N.W. River. All these are described in the "Journal of Botany" 1907, pp. 402-4. Another plant of the same family as the last named, collected by Dr. A. Henry in Yunnan, was described in the "Kew Bulletin" (1907 p. 19) as *Oreocarya aurea*, Dunn. The publication of the above species, in addition to the usual routine comprised the herbarium work of the year. Descriptions and illustrations of several plants from the Hongkong Herbarium have also been published by Mr. Hemslay, Keeper of the Kew Herbarium, in Hooker's *Icones Plantarum* Vol. IX, p. H.

*Scyphus tulcheri*, Hemsl., from near Mount Ledge, and the following four from Fokien: *Diospyros myrsinoides*, Hemsl., *Diospyros ardisia*, Hemsl., *Scyphus dumalis*, Hemsl., *Albizia gracilis*, Hemsl.

Two more boxes of specimens of the economic products of South China were despatched to the Imperial Institute in April and were received in good condition. The Superintendent had the pleasure of calling upon Prof. Dornier, the Director of that establishment, during the summer and of seeing the collections partially arranged in the Hongkong Court. This forms one of the series of exhibits galleries devoted to the smaller colonies. It is a splendidly well-lighted room and, although not yet completely arranged,

promises to provide a particularly attractive feature in the Colonial collection. On the walls are excellent maps and photographs of Hongkong while the various economic and other specimens including fruits, oils, spices, bamboo-ware, fabrics, etc., are arranged in show cases at the sides and down the centre of the room. The trouble taken by the Government of Hongkong and the various private firms that have contributed exhibits is duly appreciated by the staff of the Institute. The capital exhibition now provided should do much to interest visitors in Hongkong matters as well as to advertise the commercial productions of our Colony.

During the year all the Balsam specimens in our herbarium were sent, at his request, to Sir Joseph Hooker for examination. They were received back before the end of the year, with determination attached. The careful drawings and dissections which had been made on most of the sheets gave welcome evidence of that veteran botanist's continued vigour. Ten out of the seventeen species submitted proved to be new; their names are however withheld, pending publication. The named specimens form a valuable addition to the Colonial Herbarium.

It is not often that the botanical work of residents in the Colony outside of this department finds mention in this report. It is with special pleasure, therefore, that I put on record the careful work which has been accomplished during the year by Mrs. L. Gibbs and the numerous additions made by her to the herbarium.

The chief donors of herbarium specimens were—Fleet Surgeon C. G. Mathew, R.N.; Mrs. Gibbs; Jardin Imperial de Botanique, St. Petersburg; Mr. E. Merrill.

## BOTANICAL INVESTIGATION.

The only collecting done from the department was by a Chinese collector who was kindly taken by Fleet Surgeon C. G. Mathew, R.N., on his expedition to Lienchow.

## FORESTRY.

A commencement was made during the year with a scheme for taking over the large forestry operations previously done by contract. This has been necessitated by the increasing difficulty of getting the work efficiently done by contractors. As a result it has frequently resulted that the short planting season was occupied by vain efforts to get the work through, the plantations were poor and irregular and the year's forestry programme spoiled.

The forestry year (1906/7) under review was a transition year; the part of the forestry programme carried out by contractors largely failed while that done by the department was most satisfactory. The programme included the continuation of the belt on the north of the harbour from the South Tunnel Face near Kowloon Tsai as far as the Rifle Butts (9 D 1-20), the extension of the catchment plantings at Tytan and Pokfulam reservoir catchments (4 C 10, 11, 15-21 and 7 A 1-5). As the crop of pine seedlings grown by contract at Little Hongkong failed, nearly the whole of the above area was sown with pine seeds in pits; 8,000 of the pine seedlings saved being planted by the department on the bare sandy parts of the Kowloon Tsai plantations, while the remainder were used by the contractor for planting at Tytan and Kowloon. Repairing of the failures of last season was carried out by foresters at Cheung Sha Wan, Pokfulam, and Aberdeen.

RESUMPTION OF EXISTING PLANTATIONS. In anticipation of the extension of the harbour belt towards Lyemuen in 1908-9 the villagers of Ngau Chi Wan and Kak Hong were given gratuities representing their respective interests in the existing pine plantations on and near Hammer Hill, which would be encompassed by the extension of Government planting.

All plantations in the catchment of the new Kowloon Reservoir were resumed for the same reason and the villagers of Shek Li Pai treated similarly.

## EAST POINT NURSERY.

This is, as stated in my last report, the first pine tree nursery made by the department. In previous years seedlings have been raised by contract and sold to the Government at about \$50 per 1,000. The site chosen was a flat marshy piece of ground at the south of Victoria School, East Point and the hillside adjoining. The flat ground was drained, the hillside terraced and the whole laid out in about 500 numbered rectangular beds with service paths between. The whole was dug over and shown before February.

## NGA JU TAU NURSERY.

The second pine tree nursery—it is necessary to have two, as they are sown alternately, each being in use for two seasons—was sited at the above village near Diamond Hill. As this is the neighbourhood of the planting authorized for 1907-9 a large match was erected for the accommodation of the staff of diggers and planters who would be engaged on the work as well as for the nursery staff. The land had to be reeded from the villagers but the expenditure on rent was amply compensated by the saving of labour in digging and levelling.

## FIRE BARRIERS.

New fire barriers, 8,476 feet long were made to protect the new plantations in 9 A & B while all old ones were cleared a total length of 276,223 feet. This work was done for the first time by our own men at a cost slightly less than the contract price.

## PROTECTION.

The most serious case of unauthorized cutting occurred near Pokfulam where the occupier of Farm Lot 29 felled several hundred pine trees on his lot although they are expressly reserved to the Government in the lease. The matter was settled after Police Court proceedings by the payment of \$1,000 to the Crown and forfeiture of the felled timber.

The prevention of grass cutting in plantations, or on ground where natural regeneration was expected, gave rise to several petitions from grass cutters during the year. In proportion as the population of the island has increased so has the demand for cut grass which is necessary for certain purposes such as the breeding of pigs and the feeding of cattle. The

grass grows naturally on the upper parts of the hills, the lower parts, especially at Kowloon, having been to a large extent denuded by cutting. Now, however, that the pine plantations established by the Government have grown up, the grass is again growing among them and the Chinese grass cutters go there to get it and incidentally gather a great deal of pine fuel besides, cutting down moreover the pine tree seedlings concealed in the grass. This abuse has become more and more prevalent until it has been found necessary to exclude the grass cutters altogether from the plantations. The majority have now become accustomed to cut their grass from the uplands as before, but these petitions show that a certain amount of dissatisfaction still remains. In all cases in which I have been able to meet the petition the matter has been explained and the most convenient cutting ground for their needs pointed out to them.

Notices were posted in the Hongkong villages, notifying that the cutting of grass in plantations was prohibited, and in the case of Little Hongkong village a permit was issued to cut grass on certain hillsides at a convenient distance from the village.

## PRESERVATION OF NATURAL FOREST.

It is evident to the most casual observer that primeval forest has almost ceased to exist in this part of China. There can be little doubt that our valleys and probably the greater part of our mountains were once plentifully clothed with luxuriant virgin forest. Patches of such forest can still be seen at Little Hongkong, in this island, and in the more inaccessible parts of the New Territories. The Committee appointed to report on the forestry possibilities of the New Territories in 1904 recommended that certain of these areas should be reserved and protected by Government. During 1905 the areas of natural forest in the western part of the New Territories were carefully examined and mapped by this department. The total extent of that mapped is about 4,000 acres. The creation of Government Forestry reserves would however probably involve considerable expenditure in the acquisition of the trees, and in watching and preserving the reserves. Hitherto funds have not been available to meet this expenditure.

## FELLING.

Authority had been obtained in 1906 to fell trees on the south slopes of Mount Kellet on the sheltered strip system, but the tenders for the purchase of standing pine trees received from timber contractors were so low that no felling was commenced until the beginning of 1907 and then only as an experiment with a staff of men felling, splitting and carrying under the direct control of the department. This was practically a test of the genuineness of the low tenders above mentioned. With the greatest care and economy however it was not possible to obtain a profit on the wood sales in this way, and before the end of the year a return had been made to the former system. The failure of this experiment was due partly to the low price obtainable for split firewood delivered in Hongkong. The heaviest felling during the year was at Kiu Lung Wan where the opening of a new Chinese Cemetery of 53 acres necessitated the clearing of some 10,000 pine and other trees.

The planting of flowering shrub and trees on Crown Land has not proved a success in the past, in consequence of the destruction of a large proportion by coolies for the sake of their fires. It helped with the improved Forest Guard service, that this may be prevented and the planting resumed on a larger scale.

## OAKS.

An experiment was made with a small number of plants of *Quercus fissa* raised from seeds in pots and planted out in spring like pine seedlings on open ground in Pokfulam valley. They have proved quite unsuitable for this use.

## NAMU.

To the official request, addressed as stated in my last Annual Report to British Consuls and others in China for seeds of the Chinese Coffin Wood or Namu tree, Mr. Fox, Acting Consul General at Cheong, has most courteously responded by having sixteen pounds of seeds collected and sent to Hongkong. The seeds were enclosed in eight tins. Two were opened but I regret to say that though carefully picked, and free from external injury, the whole contents were in a very unpromising condition, whether from the gathering having been premature or from what other cause it is difficult to say. The unopened tins were forwarded at once to South Africa on the chance of a few living seeds being found. The contents of the two that were opened were sown but all failed to germinate.

The total number of forestry lots in the New Territories is 65, with an acreage of 1,530,091 acres and bringing in revenue of \$1,805,838.

|                   | Acres  | \$      | C. |
|-------------------|--------|---------|----|
| Priv. to Forestry | 6,330  | 9,473   |    |
| Licence 18        |        |         |    |
| Village Forestry  | 38,810 | 3,881   | 07 |
| Licence 33        |        |         |    |
| Private Forestry  | 2,101  | 2,101   | 00 |
| Licence 33        |        |         |    |
| Village Forestry  | 4,230  | 4,230   | 00 |
| Licence 33        |        |         |    |
|                   |        | 52,094  | 00 |
|                   |        | \$4,835 | 80 |

An additional area of 9,215 acres came under the licensing system during the year while 4,950 acres formerly licensed were omitted for various reasons from this year's area. Out of 27 village licenses renewed, 15 of the licensed areas proved to be bare of trees, and therefore inadmissible to the scheme; 2 are applying for alteration (1 in, the remaining 15 being now under investigation).

It is satisfactory to hear from Government officers whose work takes them to the various parts of the territories that a general improvement in the state of the Chinese pine plantations has been observable during the last few years. This improvement is coincident with the introduction of the forestry licensing system. My attention has been drawn to the fact that the honour conferred on Mr. Charles Ford, the last head of the department when he was made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order, in 1904, has not been mentioned before in this series of annual reports. I believe to be the only person who has been so honoured in the forestry department. His services have been most valuable and his influence has been most beneficial to the department.

## Today's Advertisements.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1908. By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 10th instant, to SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908.

## BIRDS IN HONGKONG.

## ENCOURAGING THEIR INCREASE.

Mr. R. T. Dunn writes in his annual report on the Botanical and Forestry Department:—With a view to encouraging the increase of singing birds which have been so charming a feature of the Botanic Gardens and surrounding portions of Hongkong of recent years the Government consulted Mr. Kenah of Macao, whose works on local natural history are well known, as to the desirability of keeping down the numbers of (a) magpies, (b) myiagras, (c) civet cats in the island, and secondly of the possibility of importing more singing birds. He replied as follows:—

(a) Magpies are no doubt too numerous here, and destroy eggs and nestlings, though they do a certain amount of good by scavenging. Would suggest shooting, not poisoning. Destroying magpie's eggs and nestlings from February to May (a few begin laying in January) inclusive, would be effective, though of course there will be some amount of immigration from the mainland.

(b) The kite (*Milvus melanoleus*), called "Bromley Kite" in Hongkong, rarely, if ever, kills adult birds and probably very seldom destroys nestlings. Their ordinary food is snakes, lizards, rats and mice (I have often taken freshly killed rats from stomachs of these kites), dead fish and other offal. Small birds take no notice of a kite hovering on the tree they are in, but if a hawk comes anywhere near they drop like stones to the undergrowth. The kite here is decidedly useful.

(c) It seems a pity to exterminate an indigenous mammal like the civet. In a small island like Hongkong, this would soon be done if a reward was offered for a carcass. They destroy some birds, no doubt, but chiefly feed (as observed in comment) on rats, mice and other small mammals. If they are destroyed, poisoning domestic cats should certainly be killed, as they are worse than any other animal as regards destruction of small birds and game chicks, and nearly all cats in houses on outskirts of wood are poachers. But in any case I would deprecate the use of poison.

No doubt the *Huamei* (*Tricholophus canorus*) is increasing in Hongkong, as his singing is most noticeable. This bird commands a good price with Chinese as a cage-bird, and its increase might perhaps be best maintained by stopping the taking of the nestlings.

With reference to singing birds he wrote:—Singing birds from South and West China and from India should do well in Hongkong. I have no books on Indian birds by me, but you may have Oates, Blandford's or Jordan's in the Club Library. At Hongkong I think Indian birds could be got from Calcutta, but expect it would be troublesome to get Chinese birds, unless the birdshop people in Hongkong would import them. The *Huamei* is native here, and as long as it has enough undergrowth (for it is very shy and seldom seen even when singing loudly close to one) and the nests are not taken, it should increase. It sings delightfully and practically all the year round, but you probably know it well as a cagebird with Chinese. Also the little black and white *Coppy* (*Coppy auratus*), magpie-robin, Peking Robin or China Robin, as it is variously termed. In the spring, it sings beautifully and is common and native, also useful in keeping down grasshoppers, snails, etc., as also is the *Huamei*. Most of the other birds here do not shine at song, though the whistling thrush (*Myiophonus*) sings sweetly in breeding season. Many flycatchers stay a short time in Hongkong on migration in spring and autumn, which sing well, but they are silent during their stay here.

As you know, there are several very beautiful birds native to Hongkong which ought to be preserved for beauty alone; in fact in my humble opinion there are no birds in Hongkong at present which might not be encouraged, except magpies. Even the sparrow is very useful when there is an abundance of evening swarms of winged termites.

There is a native hawk here which sings nicely screeching much like the English skylark, but I doubt if you have any large grassy plain on Hongkong Island. No doubt it occurs in Kowloon, or could be established there.

It was formerly thought that *Alcedo corata* was the sole bird of Chinese wood. Mr. Hemslay, however, has been instrumental in the evidence available at Kowloon, arrived at the preliminary conclusion that not only was it not native to China, but that it did not occur there at all. It was therefore interesting, as mentioned in Mr. Dunn's report, to record its introduction to Hongkong in Fokien Province, and that it was brought to Hongkong from the Fokien Province. It was brought to Hongkong from the Fokien Province.

## Today's Advertisements.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PURSUANT to Section 16 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1871, I, the undersigned LEONARDO D'ALMADA E CASTRO, whose place of residence and service for the last preceding twelve months have been at No. 10, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and who was lately under Articles of Clerkship to Mr. Philip Wallace Goldring, B.A., Oxon., of No. 10, Queen's Road Central, aforesaid, Solicitor, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply on the 1st day of September next, for my examination admission and enrolment as a Solicitor and Proctor of this Honourable Court. Dated the 1st day of August, 1908.  
LEO. D'ALMADA E CASTRO.

## NAVY CONTRACTS, 1908-9.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, for the Supply of WATERPROOF JACKETS, TROUSERS, and SOUTH WESTERS for H.M. NAVAL FORCES on the China Station, will be received by the DEPUTY VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, until Noon on MONDAY, the 10th Aug. 1908. Forms of Tender and any necessary information may be obtained on application. The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.  
F. I. GELSTHORPE,  
Deputy Victualling Store Officer.  
H.M. Naval Yard,  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1908.

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that MASPERO FRERES, LTD., Registered Office Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London, W.C., England; and Sharif el Bawaki, Cairo, Egypt; Tobacco Manufacturers, have on the 7th day of July, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—



A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong. Dated the 31st day of July, 1908.  
MASPERO FRERES, LTD.,  
J. W. PAGE,  
Secretary.

## THE TYPHOON.

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## VOLUNTEER CONCERT.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT will be held on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND TO-NIGHT, the 1st August, at 9.15 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel A. F. B. Glover, D.S.O., and Officers of the 3rd Middlesex Regt. the Regimental Band will attend. Tickets \$2 and \$1 can be had from Volunteer Headquarters and Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

A. CHAPMAN, Lt. Colonel, Commandant H.K. Vol. Corps. Hongkong, 1st August, 1908.

## BOXING! BOXING!

ONE OF THE GREATEST BOXING CONTESTS HONGKONG EVER WITNESSED.

Theatre Royal, City Hall, Hongkong.

SATURDAY, 8th AUG., 1908.

MAIN EVENT.

BATTING SIMMS vs. JIMMIE O'ROURKE.

U.S.S. Wilmington, 146 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington, 150 lbs. GOLD PRIZE \$1,000 SIDE BET.

PRELIMINARIES.

HEINIE MILLER vs. JIMMIE McFADDEN.

U.S.S. Wilmington, 125 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington, 125 lbs.

SHORTIE MCKENNA vs. JIMMIE COYNE.

U.S.S. Wilmington, 125 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington, 125 lbs.

NOTICE: The Simms vs. O'Rourke fight is a return match, their first encounter having resulted in a 15 round draw at Shanghai, while JIMMIE O'ROURKE was serving on board the U.S.S. GALVESTON.

Tickets: \$1, 2, 3, and Ringide \$5.

THE MANAGEMENT.

First contest starts at 8.30 P.M. sharp. Doors open at 8 P.M. Bookings close 10 P.M. at the Theatre Royal, City Hall.

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Hongkong, 1st August, 1908.

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| Krauss    | 400       | 600             |
| Haake     | 325       | 460             |

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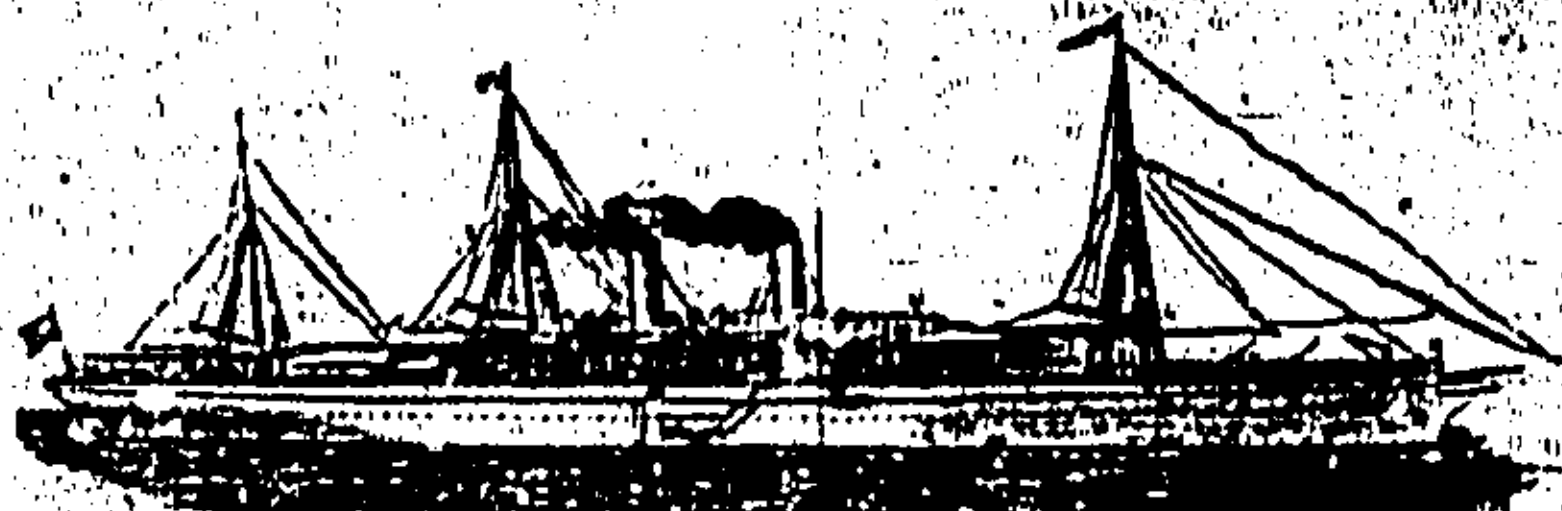
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| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ..... | 6,000..... | SATURDAY, Sept. 5th .....  | Sept. 26th       |
| "LENNOX" .....           | 3,700..... | FRIDAY, Sept. 11th .....   | Oct. 10th        |
| "EMPRESS OF CHINA" ..... | 6,000..... | SATURDAY, Sept. 26th ..... | Oct. 17th        |
| "MONTEAGLE" .....        | 6,163..... | SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd .....   | Oct. 29th        |

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| From                         | Steamship  | To                            | Day | Time |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----|------|
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | CHEONGSANG | TUESDAY, 4th August, Noon.    |     |      |
| TIENSIN                      | CHEONGSANG | WEDNESDAY, 5th August, Noon.  |     |      |
| SHANGHAI                     | HANGSANG   | WEDNESDAY, 5th August, 4 P.M. |     |      |
| MANILA                       | YUENSANG   | FRIDAY, 7th August, 4 P.M.    |     |      |
| SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE     | FOOKSANG   | FRIDAY, 14th August, Noon.    |     |      |
| MANILA                       | LOONGSANG  | FRIDAY, 14th August, 4 P.M.   |     |      |

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.  
Occurring 14 DAYS.

The steamers Kaitang, Namang and Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return to Kobe, these vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bill of Lading to Yangtze Port, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,  
General Managers.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

| For                                                     | Steamship   | To       | Sail     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG                             | "NANSHAN"   | 2nd Aug. | Daylight |
| SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & PANARUA                           | "SHANTUNG"  | 2nd "    | "        |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN & other AUSTRALIAN PORTS | "TAIYUAN"   | 3rd "    | 4 P.M.   |
| AMOI & CHINKIANG                                        | "HANGCHOW"  | 3rd "    | "        |
| SHANGHAI                                                | "HINPO"     | 3rd "    | "        |
| AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                             | "BUNGEIANG" | 4th "    | 2 P.M.   |
| WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN                             | "KURICHOW"  | 4th "    | 4 P.M.   |
| MANILA                                                  | "TANING"    | 4th "    | "        |
| SHANGHAI                                                | "YOKOH"     | 4th "    | "        |
| HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG                               | "CHIKI"     | 5th "    | daylight |

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

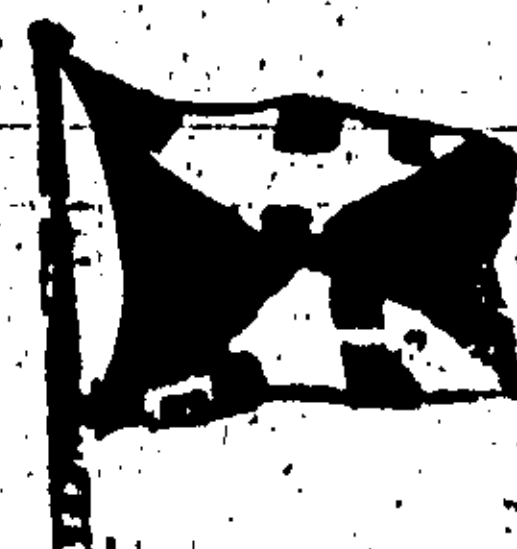
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Lights throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908.



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon ambidexter, Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship    | Tonnage | Captain         | For    | Sailing Date                    |
|--------------|---------|-----------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| ZAVIRO ..... | 2550    | R. Rodger ..... | MANILA | SATURDAY, 8th August, at Noon.  |
| RUBI .....   | 2540    | Almond .....    | "      | SATURDAY, 15th August, at Noon. |

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1908.

## Shipping—Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
EXTRA SAILING EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE Co's Newly Built Passenger Steamer

## "KAMO MARU"

(Tonnage 3,000 gross reg. Captain F. L. Schmitt) will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 2nd August, at Daylight.

Every known comfort provided on board for travellers: First class staterooms amidships, comprising ordinary Two Berth Cabin, single Berth Cabin and Full Suite. Elegant Dining Saloon, Drawing Room, Social Hall and Smoking Room. Electric Light and Electric Fans throughout. Barber Saloon, Dark Room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. Unexcelled service.

Cheapest passage rates to Europe and around the world. For further particulars apply to  
HONGKONG, 13th July, 1908.



## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "MONTROSE" .....

For freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1908.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM  
FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MARMORA"

Captain G. H. C. Weston, R.M.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 8th August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Himalaya, 7,000 tons, from Calcutta. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Marmora, due in London on 20th September, 1908.

Passes will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Consular and Valued of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to  
F. J. ABBOTT,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR"

Capt. A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a daily certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD  
FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND  
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th August, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" .....

"KWONG SAI" .....

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have an excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey .....

Meals .....

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Wharves, Marine, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON & CO., LD.,  
SHIP ON L. CO., LD.,  
No. 1, Cross Street, Hongkong.

## Shipping—Steamers.

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YUEN ON & CO., LD.,  
SHIP ON L. CO., LD.,  
No. 1, Cross Street, Hongkong.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET  
PRICES.

Corrected 31st July, 100 cts. per 5 Mts.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa .....

Beef—Ham Ngau Yuh .....

Roast—Shiu .....

Breast—Ngau Lam .....

Soup, Tong Yuh .....

Steak—Ngau Yuh Pa .....

Sirloin—Ngau Lau .....

Sausages—Ngau Yuh Chang .....

Bullock's Brains—Know .....

Tongue fresh—Ngau Li .....

Head—Ham Ngau Li .....

Heart—Ngau Sun .....

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin .....

Feet—Ngau Kook .....

Kidneys—Ngau Yuh .....

Tail—Ngau Mei .....

Liver—Ngau Con .....

Tripes (undressed)—Ngau To .....

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tan-kook .....

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat .....

Leg—Yeung Pei .....

Shoulder—Yeung Shau .....

Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong .....

Brains—Chi Kook .....

Feet—Chi Kook .....

Fry—Chi Chak .....

Head—Chi Tau .....

Heart—Chi Sun .....

Kidneys—Chi Yuh .....

Liver—Chi Kon .....

Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwat .....

Corned—Ham Chu Yuh .....

Leg—Chu Pei .....

Fat or Lard—Chu Yuh .....

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau .....

Kook .....

Heart—Yeung Sun .....

Kidneys—Yeung Yuh .....

Liver—Yeung Con .....

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai .....

Suet Beef—Sung Ngau Yuh .....

Mutton—Sung Yeung Yuh .....

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuh .....

Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuh Tong .....

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai .....

Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai .....

Ducks—Ap .....

Doves—Pan Kau .....

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan .....

Fowls, Canton—Kai .....

Malacca—Hoi Nam Kai .....

Geese—Ngo .....

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye .....

Ngo .....

Musks Deer—Wong Keng .....

Hare—To Chai .....

Partridge—Che Khoo .....

Pheasant—Shan Kai .....

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kung .....

Hohow—Hohow Pak Kung .....

Quail—Um Chuan .....







